Records of Paradoxosomatid Millipedes of India

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ABSTRACT

A review of the family Paradoxosomatidae along with a list of genera and species so far recorded from India has been brought in this short paper.

RÉSUMÉ

Ce travail présente une revue taxinomique de la famille Paradoxosomatidae, accompagnée d'une liste des genres et espèces actuellement répertoriés en Inde.

INTRODUCTION

The family Paradoxosomatidae was first proposed by DADAY (1889) for the two genera of the order Polydesmida, *Trachydesmus* and *Paradoxosoma*. COOK (1895) recognized the family Paradoxosomatidae. In addition, he created a family Strongylosomatidae, a heterogenous group that was later considered synonymous to Paradoxosomatidae (JEEKEL, 1968).

ATTEMS (1898), in his monograph of the order Polydesmida, rejected the name Paradoxosomatidae, but recognized the family Polydesmidae in which he included the sub-family Strongylosominae, which included a number of genera along with *Trachydesmus* and *Paradoxosoma*. Apart from this, he distinguished the sub-family Suliciferinae. Both the sub-families were quite heterogenous as are almost all of the genera that are now included and referred to as Paradoxosomatidae. Subsequently, ATTEMS (1914), in his revised studies, merged these two sub-families into a single family Strongylosomidae. He published his work as a monograph in 1937 "*Das Tierreich*" vol. 68. His work included a description of the genera and species known up to 1937. This book acquired importance among the workers and became the origin for all the subsequent studies on the order. Following this, a number of contributions were made towards the revision, criticism and re-classification of the family Paradoxosomatidae (HOFFMAN, 1953, 1961, 1963, 1964; JEEKEL, 1963 a, b).

HOFFMAN critically evaluated the classification of Ethiopian fauna and briefly reviewed the genera. He also commented on the fauna of East Asia (HOFFMAN, 1961, 1963). JEEKEL (1963) presented a survey of the Paradoxosomatidae of the Neo-tropical regions and his publications dealt with the taxonomy of the Indo-Australian fauna. Further, he set right the anomaly in the classification to a certain extent arranging the so far known genera and species of Paradoxosomatidae according to their zoo-geographic regions (JEEKEL, 1968). He discussed

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and evaluated previously proposed classifications, bringing numerous changes in the generic delimitation of the fauna of several regions, including India.

ATTEMS (1937) estimated about 490 species of millipedes of the family Paradoxosomatidae whereas, in 1968, JEEKEL estimated 650 species. However, how many more might have gone unsighted and remained obscure is not known. JEEKEL (1963a) stated that "to the family Paradoxosomatidae are referable all genera included in the monograph on the Strongylosomidae published by ATTEMS, 1937, with the exception of Aphelidesmus Brol., Iulidesmus Silv., Antisoma Chamb., Fijiodesmus Chamb., Phyletodesmus Chamb., Semenellogon Chamb. and Strongylomorpha Silv.". In the same paper JEEKEL reinstated the name Paradoxosomatidae which, up to that time was mostly referred as Strongylosomidae or Strongylosomatidae.

According to the present state of our knowledge, the family is the largest of the order Polydesmida, which in turn is the largest order of the class Diplopoda.

The main character used for distinguishing Paradoxosomatidae is the presence of unconnected gonopod coxae, which are not joined by membranous bridge as in the other Polydesmid families. Coupled with this are the other typical features namely the unique presence of a distinct post-femoral cingulum in the gonopods, mode of insertion of the coxal horn in the gonopod coxa and the location of paired setae on the paraprocts.

Owing to the scantiness of the Indian faunistic studies, much remains to be done in the way of revisionary studies of the described species. ATTEMS (1936) was the first to study and describe some of the species belonging to this family under the name Strongylosomidae. Some notes have been furnished concerning Anoplodesmus (JEEKEL, 1965), Chondromorpha (JEEKEL, 1963a) and Sundanina (JEEKEL, 1953), but information on many genera is still lacking. To strengthen the studies, the author has carried out this review work and has planned to conduct a survey and studies on the family Paradoxosomatidae.

JEEKEL (1968) presented the diversity and distribution of oriental fauna and published a consolidated list of the fauna known till then, from which a list of the Indian paradoxosomatids has been brought out here, for the reference of the Indian workers. The list includes millipedes belonging to the four tribes, namely Sulciferini, Xanthodesmini, Sundanini and Polydrepanini. Of the four, the first three belong to the sub-family Paradoxosomatinae and the fourth to Alogolykinae.

CHECK-LIST OF PARADOXOSOMATID MILLIPEDES OF INDIA

List of species recorded by ATTEMS (1937) and reported by JEEKEL (1968)

- 1. Orthomorpha (Kalorthomorpha) coonoorensis Carl, 1932
- 2. O. (K). ursula Attems, 1932
- 3. O. (K). dentata Carl, 1932
- 4. O. (K). almorensis Turk, 1947
- 5. Anoplodesmus tanjoricus (Pocock, 1892)
- 6. A. anthracinus Pocock, 1895
 - (Syn. Jonespeltis splendidus Verhoeff, 1936)
- 7. A. insignis Attems, 1936
- 8. A. saussurii (Humbert, 1865).
- 9. A. indus (Chamberlin, 1920)
- 10. A. atopus (Chamberlin, 1920)
- 11. Chondromorpha severini Silvestri, 1897 12.
- C. severini var. robusti Attems, 1936
- C. mammifera Attems, 1936 13. C. kelaarti (Humbert, 1865) 14.
- 15.
- C. kelaarti sub. sp. valparaiensis (Carl, 1932)

RECORDS OF INDIAN PARADOXOSOMATID MILLIPEDES

- 16. C. kelaarti sub. sp. longipes (Verhoeff, 1936)
- 17. C. kaimura Turk, 1947
- 18. Paranedyopus subcylindricus Carl, 1932
- 19. Himantogonus rufocinctus (Carl, 1932) Comb. nov.
- 20. Streptogonopus phipsoni (Pocock, 1892)
 - (Syn. Strongylosoma contortipes (Attems, 1898)
- S. nitens Attems, 1936 21.
- 22 S. jerdani (Pocock, 1892)
- 23. Sundanina nulla Attems, 1936
- 24. S. laevisulcata Carl, 1932 25.
 - S. hirta Carl, 1932
- 26. S. contortipes (Schubart, 1935)
- 27. S. granulifera Attems, 1936
- 28. S. bimontana Carl, 1932
- 29. S. trifida Carl, 1941
- 30. S. pumila Attems, 1944
- 31. S. septentrionalis Turk, 1947
- 32. Dasypharkis rugulosa (Carl, 1932)
- 33. Polydrepanum tamilum Carl. 1932
- 34. P. implicatum Carl, 1941
- 35. Telodrepanum badaga Carl, 1932
- 36. Grammorhabdus asperrimum Carl, 1932
- Xiphidiogonus spinipleurus Carl, 1932 37.
- X. dravidus Carl, 1932 38.
- 39. X. hendersoni Carl, 1932
- 40. Gyrodrepanum contortipes (Carl, 1932) Comb. nov.
- 41. Kaschmiriosoma contortipes (Schubart, 1935)

From the above list JEEKEL, in the same work, pointed out that the "Orthomorpha" coonoorensis, "O". almorensis, "O". dendata, "Polydrepanum" implicatum, "Sundanina" granulifera, "S". trifida, "S". hirta, "S". simplex and "S". septentrionalis belonged to unnamed genera, and stated that the allocation to definite genera could be done only after a careful study of the pertinent material.

JEEKEL (1980) reexamined some of the Indian species of paradoxosomatids and proposed two new genera, Parchondromorpha and Harpagomorpha of the tribe Suliciferini for the species Orthomorpha coonoorensis (Carl, 1932) and Orthomorpha dentata (Carl, 1932) respectively. He erected a nov. gen. for Sundanina laevisulcata (Carl, 1932) and Sundanina hirta (Carl, 1932): the genus Antichirogonus. In the same work, he described the characteristics of the genera Polydrepanum Carl, 1932 and Dasypharkis Attems, 1936 of the tribe Polydrepanini. He discussed the status of the tribes Polydrepanini and Alogolykini. He also reported Desmoxytes planata Pocock from the Andamans.

The following are the Indian paradoxosomatids reported by JEEKEL (1980):

- 1. Paranedyopus rufocinctus (Carl, 1932)
- 2. Paranedvopus subcylindricus (Carl, 1932)
- 3. Paranedyopus simplex (Humbert, 1865) new comb.
- 4. Paranedyopus ursula (Attems, 1936) new comb.
- 5. Parchondromorpha coonoorensis (Carl, 1932)
- 6. Harpagomorpha dentata (Carl, 1932)
- 7. Antichirogonus laevisulcatus (Carl, 1932)
- 8. Antichirogonus hirtus (Carl, 1932)
- 9 "Kronopolites" unicolor Attems, 1936 "Kronopolites" spiniger Attems, 1936
- 10.
- "Strongylosoma" montigena Carl, 1935 11.
- 12. Dasypharkis Attems, 1936 (2 sp.)

KUBRA BANO

- 13. Gyrodrepanum Carl, 1932 (1 sp.)
- 14. Polydrepanum Carl, 1932 (2 sp.)
- (Syn. Grammorhabdus Carl, 1932)
- 15. Telodrepanum Carl, 1932 (1 sp.)
- 16. Xiphidiogonus Carl, 1932 (3 sp.)
- "Polydrepanum" implicatum Carl, 1941
 "Sundanina" granulifera Attems, 1936
- "Sundanina" granulifera Attems, 1936
 "Sundanina" trifida Carl, 1941
- 20. Desmoxytes planata (Pocock, 1895)
 - (Syn. Prionopeltis planatus Pocock, 1895)

JEEKEL listed the genera that are under inverted commas above, as *incertae sedis* and stated that these required reexamination of the gonopods for proper allocation to their genera.

GOLOVATCH (1984) examined the millipedes collected from India by Dr. G. TOPAL of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, in 1967, and discovered some very important specimens of paradoxosomatids. He distinguished 16 species belonging to 13 genera of this family. Among these, 9 were found to be new to science. He erected 8 new genera and synonymised one. His work presented the description and allocation of the new taxa established by him.

The following is the list of paradoxosomatids which Dr. GOLOVATCH listed from the collection of Dr G. TOPAL.

A List of paradoxosomatid millipedes of India (Reported by S. I. GOLOVATCH, 1983, 1984)

- 1. Kaschmiriosoma contortipes Schubart, 1935
- 2. Chondromorpha mammifera Attems, 1936
- 3. Kronopeltis occidentalis Golovatch, 1983
- 4. Topalosoma setiferum sp. nov. Golovatch, 1984
- 5. Curiosoma bispinosum sp. nov. Golovatch, 1984
- 6. Polydrepanum horridum sp. nov. Golovatch, 1984
- 7. Hindomorpha (=Sundanina) granulifera (Attems, 1936)
- 8. Parchondromorpha indica sp. nov. Golovatch, 1984
- 9. Parchondromorpha similis sp. nov. Golovatch, 1984
- 10. Armolites spiniger (Attems, 1936)
- 11. Laterogonopus simplex sp. nov. Golovatch, 1984
- 12. Substrongylosoma distinctum sp. nov. Golovatch, 1984
- 13. Substrongylosoma falcatum sp. nov. Golovatch, 1984
- 14. Himalomorpha montigena (Carl, 1935)
- 15. Paranedyopus cylindricus comb. nov. (Carl, 1935)
- 16. Paranedyopus elongissimus sp. nov. Golovatch, 1984

The above lists constitute a record of the Indian paradoxosomatid millipedes reported

so far.

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